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For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CINCINNATUS

To the Citizens of the United States.

No. II,

Concluded from our last.

When Tarleton was on his memorable approach to Charlottesville, the legislature of Virginia, who were then sitting there, were noticed, that his arrival would be about a certain hour of a certain day. They continued their sittings, it is said, until within a short space of that season. A motion was then made to adjourn. Two members opposed the adjournment, and attempted to enter into a debate thereon. Others, impatient to commence the retreat, from all quarters of the house, called for the question. The eloquence of our two orators, was for that time, accordingly, drowned; their ingenuity dispensed with:—the question was put. It was declared in favor of the motion by the sound.—Notwithstanding, our two opposing members called for a division. A division was had; when there appeared all on the one side, except our two opposing members on the other. The ayes and noes were then demanded by the same persons, when the house broke in confusion as the enemy entered the streets. For so strange and provoking a conduct, no one at that time could possibly account: nor has it ever been explained since. It is known, however, that about the same time, several influential characters in Virginia were advocates for that state's making a separate peace. What conditions such a peace would have imposed on that, and all the rest of the states, is not difficult now, nor was it then, to ascertain.—To those who were convinced, at that critical point of our revolutionary affairs, that we were reduced to such a necessity; it was not impossible it might occur, that to be foremost in proposition of submission, as well as in ever other mean that would forward that end, would be to stand the foremost in point of favour also in the new condition also to which they would have willingly reduced us. It is not remembered, that but one of those separate-peace patriots was of that legislature, in which the other two offered such powerful suspicions of their desire to deliver over the whole of that public body to the enemy. They have all since, however, been among the most flaming patriots and republicans among us; and two, out of the three, rose long since to some of the most high and influential grades in those ranks. One of those, who is still at hand, will be able to account with himself, if he is not able to satisfy his country, for this former strange and uncommon species of patriotic exertion in the cause of American independence and republicanism, when he sees this paper, and is in one of his most zealous moods for the support of those great blessings. It is said, that he made a display of military exertions, as an officer of considerable rank in our revolutionary army, equally glorious to himself and beneficial to his country, with those political achievements, in that after day after day of severe trial.—At any rate, should I be mistaken in these anecdotes, which I confess I have received from others, I am happy to know, that there is one out of the three persons alluded to, still living, to correct and set me right. The names of the other two, and every thing further respecting them, shall be, for me, forever hereafter buried with them.

These circumstances, which only form a few choice examples among a variety of others of the same cast, are merely singled out, to shew, what that spark, so much boasted of from the fire of former times, in reality is; and from which, in a great measure, spring those infallible qualities, so implicitly relied upon, in such characters, at the present day;—to remind the other states, of what they have a right to expect, from the real dispositions of some of the present leading patriots and republicans of Virginia, who would, not only have the management of that state, in all leading and important national concerns, entirely detached from, and independent of the rest, but also make the rest dependent on that. To those separate-peace-patriots, those resigners of one office, even at that day, to obtain another, those philosophical candidates with their three-fifth slave-votes, at this, they may content themselves, under our present liberal and wise policy, to look forever for all the first and prime movers of their affairs; and, perhaps, in time, if the still more liberal desire for a general emancipation, an approximation of colours, and their handmaid doctrine of a general suffrage, should ensue, a president himself, literally ingrafted on the original three-fifth stock!—We shall then have arrived at that philosophical perfection, in liberty and equality, to which the examples of liberality and philanthropy (but not morality and sound policy) in certain doctrines and certain practices, have been long since leading us. We shall then have enjoyed, in practice, all those sublime perfections and solid advantages, so long enjoyed in imagination, if not partly in reality, by some of our chimerical, loose and light headed theorists!

But, in the general likeness of an approaching situation, the particular tints which compose it are too often overlooked.

There is sometimes a native weakness and wickedness attached to some men's lives, which, growing up with them through all their actions, impose on but few, and of course, seldom injure any but themselves. But that folly and depravity of morals and manners which are produced or increased by an affectation of a superiority of wisdom and virtue, and doubly injurious, as they not only do mischief by their own operations while they put on the appearance of doing good; but, they injure by the influence of their example over the giddy and the vain, who hold it less important to be candidates, by a plain and honest course of moral actions, for an honorable, or rather, a desirable rank and station, in the world to come even, than to be out of the captivating circles of fashionable philosophy and reputed wisdom in this!—Hence, often, from the giddy and chimerical projects,—nay, even from the self-injuries of the great, in the ridiculous management of their own affairs, spring the most important misfortunes to the society at large. The man who is capable of the most fantastic, whimsical and self-destroying practices, built upon the most light-headed and fanciful theories, to set the tone of management, or controul the whole political and complicated interests and mixed concerns of a great and extended commercial and agricultural nation—much less is he a fit example of moral rectitude and a real philosophical sternness of virtue and self-denial, on which alone republicanism and philosophy themselves are established or to be supported, who is himself a degenerate dabbler in all the lowest vices of profligate debauchery and gratification, in their most humiliating and miserable aspects and complexions!!—Immortal Reason! What an humble and degraded picture of human greatness and perfection, would be here erected into popular favour (the most enormously dangerous of all wicked power, when resting on such a basis)—and that too in thy holy name!—Who could ever have imagined, that any one aspiring at the very first stations in society, should have employed, what would have been reasonably conceived, the most certain means of degrading him to the very lowest?—But this seeming paradox in human ambition, is at once reconciled, when we reflect, that there is no grasp of power, by improper means, but what proceeds immediately from, and is attended constantly by, the most depraved disposition!—That, to such a disposition, is very naturally to be expected, those superlatively incoherent assemblages, of the highest reputed wisdom and virtue, with the most degrading follies and vices, in reality; of philosophy in imagination, without the powers of resisting the most trifling temptations, of the most low and degrading gratifications, in practice!!

CINCINNATUS.

ILLUSTRATION.

We have asserted that the present government of the United States, is fraudulent, oppressive, and treacherous, to a very useful and respectable portion of citizens;—that it fails in one of the most essential objects for which government is instituted and supported—the protection of the property of individuals.

Circumstances which incontrovertibly prove the truth of this, come within the personal knowledge of almost every one who reads this paper.—The inhabitants of this little town, and a few of our neighbours on the river, have been remarkable for that spirit of industry and enterprize with which they have endeavoured to gain a subsistence for themselves and families. The integrity of the Washington and Adams administrations had given them a confidence in the faith and honor of the government; they sent their property to sea, the common privilege of all nations, and expected *that property* would be defended by the strong arm of the nation. In the prosecution of a lawful trade harrassed, they were defrauded and plundered by the French both by land and water. The amount of claims against that government, in this little circle, amounted to no less than six hundred and ninety thousand dollars, of the hard earnings of industry and perseverance. For this sum, the losers had a right to indemnification, *by individual application*, to the government of France. Mr. Adams and a *federal* Senate, knowing this thought it unnecessary to retain any thing on the subject, in the treaty with Bonaparte, and the article respecting their indemnification was accordingly expunged.

In the mean time, the administration fell into the hands of Mr. Jefferson, and a majority, of his supporters. Bonaparte sent over a proposition that the government of the United states should take upon them to destroy these claims upon France; excepting those for property taken on shore, protested bills, &c. on these conditions, he signed the treaty. Mr. Jefferson and his Senate ratified the sacrifice by a solemn act. Now, let us look at the effect of this measure *at home—at our own doors*. Of the six hundred and ninety thousand dollars loss, sustained in this town and neighbourhood, six hundred and thirty seven thousand do not come within the specification of the treaty! Fifty two thousand only are to be paid, and that by our own citizens for the wilds of Louisiana!

To preserve the character of our government, and do justice to those whom it ought to protect, FEDERALISTS, the minority in congress, made a generous attempt to bring the administration back to the path of right, by recognizing the claim of these sufferers upon itself. With how much success, all know.

This act of oppression, not only proves what we first advanced, that the administration fails in one important object, of the institution of government;—but implies a gross violation of the spirit of the constitution, which evidently intends that there shall be a regular and uniform system by which individuals shall contribute to the support of government throughout the United States. Why then were six hundred and ninety thousand dollars taken from a few of our trading brethren, and appropriated to the use of government in obtaining a treaty, above their proportion of taxes—their impost duties &c.? Let any of us imagine that after fifteen or twenty years hard labor and close application, we had accumulated a sum of eight or ten thousand dollars in our respective callings, which we venture to sea. The French take it. We are about to apply to that nation for redress. Our own government says, no—we have need of your claim. Should we not then address ourselves to our own government, and request indemnification for this assumption of right? Should our government spurn at our demand, and oblige us to sit down beggarded, insulted, and bereaved of all we possessed—what opinion should we entertain of an administration, which could sanction such measures? These are the happy tendencies of Mr. Jefferson's wisdom and patriotism.

Alluding only to the facts which have transpired among ourselves, we have in these observations been familiar, in hopes to be useful. Shall we find a Democrat, who will have the hardihood to deny one of the facts, or the imbecility to dissent from the inevitable inferences?—Many—many—but there are some who may reflect.

(*New-England Repertory.*)

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Yesterday, pursuant to public notice, there was a numerous meeting of the merchants and traders of the city of London, at the royal exchange. Mr. Bosanquet was called to the chair precisely at one o'clock; and the requisition for calling the assembly, as resolved on at the meeting at the London tavern, having been read by Mr. Dalmeida, Mr. Bosanquet rose and addressed the meeting to the following effect:

"Gentlemen, when I look around me on those walls that have so often witnessed the public spirit, the honour and good faith of the merchants of the city of London; when I cast my eyes towards the effigies of those kings under whom this country has flourished for so many centuries, and been raised to a pitch of splendour, power and happiness which has rendered it the envy and admiration of the world; when I see myself surrounded by so respectable an assembly of that virtuous, loyal and patriotic people, among whom I was born, and with whom I have always lived, whose principles I know, and have so long experienced; I have no doubt that the resolution I have this day to propose for your adoption, will meet your firm and unanimous approbation; because I know I address myself to that class of men, whose virtue, whose industry, and whose public spirit, have supported that national system of wealth, power, and good faith which has carried the honour of the British name from pole to pole. The topic to which I have this day to call your attention is, that an enemy, a powerful, a fierce, a cruel and rapacious enemy is at your door; an enemy, who after ravaging with fire, sword and rapine, the rest of Europe, knows that this country stands almost the sole exception of his sanguinary conquests, and the only barrier to his universal dominion. I need not add, that this ferocious enemy pants to realise in this country similar scenes to those which he has acted in every other part of Europe; and should he be ever successful in his designs, you would see your wives and daughters violated before your eyes in the open streets (*murmurs of indignation*) and your sons and brethren massacred in your highways; while the place where we now assemble, would become the slaughter-house of your fellow-citizens. History will tell you, that when Constantinople and Rome were attacked and stormed, the one by the Saracens, the other by the barbarian invaders of the North, every thing within them appeared tranquil, while every thing without was war. The enemy surprised them; unapprehensive of danger, and reposing on a false and fatal security, their nobles were sunk in luxurious apathy, their merchants were attending their warehouses, and their money-changers were sitting quietly in their places. What was the consequence? they became an easy prey to their ferocious invaders. The two greatest cities in the world were thus sacked, their inhabitants massacred, and their wealth became the prey of their barbarous victors. Had they in time attended to the dangers of their situation; had they resolved to appropriate a part of their wealth for the defence of the whole; had they themselves taken arms, and not trusted to the careless, because uninterested defence of others, they might have avoided that ruin which they saw too late for remedy. God send this may never be our fate! God send the ferocious enemy, who now menaces our destruction, may never so far succeed in his hopes of finding us off our guard, as to be able to reduce us to the misery in which he has already involved so many other countries of Europe. But if he does, I trust in God, that I and my children will be amongst the first to fall, that we may never survive to see the ruin and desolation that would then be shed upon this now happy and prosperous country.—But, my fellow-citizens now when we are fully apprised of the intentions of the bold, daring and rapacious enemy, who is ready to risk any thing in the hope of our destruction, I trust they will not find us disposed tamely to submit under their attack. I trust the free and brave inhabitants of this happy land, will never so far disgrace themselves, their ancestors and their country, as not rather to die, to the last man, in defence of their liberties and their nation, than submit, on their own soil, to become the slaves of a foreign usurper. (*Loud applause.*) It is yet in our own power to say, no nation on earth, no, nor the world united, shall conquer us. The history of the world affords no instance of a country united and determined to maintain its freedom that ever was conquered. Let us then countrymen and fellow-citizens resolve to unite firmly for our common defence, and resolve to conquer or die. Let every man, when he departs from this assembly, go to his proper place, and determine to do his duty, by contributing with his heart and hand to support the public cause, and render that portion of duty which every individual owes to the common welfare of the whole. Shall a sanguinary banditti, who have no interest to fight for, but that of rapine and murder, be prodigal of their lives, and readily risk every thing in pursuit of their base objects—and shall we be sparing of our exertions for common security? Disgraceful, indeed, would it be for us to incur the just reproach of the plunderers, it being less prompt to risk our lives in our country's defence, than they are to accomplish its destruction. I wish not to trespass unnecessarily upon the time and attention of this assembly; (*loud applause—Hear! hear! hear!*) but I hope before we separate this day, we shall come to an unanimous resolution, bravely to stand, or nobly to fall, with our country. (*Peals of applause.*) We must feel that we have done nothing, until we have placed the country in a state of absolute security. Gentlemen, I say nothing to you which I do not feel in the bottom of my heart; I call upon my fellow citizens to make no exertions, in which I will not cheerfully join to the last farthing of my fortune, and the last drop of my blood—

It will be my pride to ruſh forward to the foremaſt ranks of my country-men for our common defence, and my glory to ſtand or fall with my country. *(Loud and reiterated peals of applauſe.)* Be this our common feeling, and we have nothing to dread from the threats of the enemy, nor the united attacks of the world. Gentlemen, I have nothing more now to add, but that a Reſolution will be read to you, which I ſhall move, and have no doubt of your unanimous concurrence."

The reſolution was then read.

Mr. Forſter roſe and ſaid, that being called upon this morning by a number of reſpectable friends to give his ſupport to this reſolution, he had not much time for preparation: but he was conſoled by reflecting, that little preparation was neceſſary in ſuch a caſe, when addreſſing that aſſembly by whom he had the pleaſure now to be ſurrounded. In the cauſe we were embarked, he ſaw no ground for despondency. He wiſhed only to remind his countrymen and fellow-citizens of that which was long emblazoned on the hiſtory of this nation; that Britons had often triumphed on French ground; that their victories at Creſſy, Poicteres, and Agincourt, were a proof of their ancient proweſs; and if Britons were competent to prove victorious againſt their enemies upon foreign ground, what were they not capable of atchieving in the defence of their country upon their native ſoil!—Should a French enemy dare to aſſail our happy land, he ſhould perfectly rely that Britons will prove they have not degenerated from the characterriſtic bravery that has diſtinguiſhed them in all ages—and "let all the people ſay Amen." *(Loud applauſe.)*

The reſolution was then put, and carried unanimouſly; and it was reſolved that it be publiſhed in all the morning and evening papers, and printed ſeparately for diſtribution in London.

Mr. Boſanquet then congratulated the aſſembly on the unanimity it had manifeſted in ſupporting the patriotic reſolution of the day.

Mr. Forſter begged leave to expreſs his perfect coincidence in that congratulation, and to add that, thus unanimous, the country had nothing to fear from the menaces or malice of any power on earth.—*(Loud applauſe.)*

It was then reſolved, that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the committee who prepared the buſineſs of the day; and to Mr. Boſanquet, for his truly Britiſh conduct in the chair on this occaſion. After which the aſſembly adjourned.

On the chairman leaving the chair, the whole aſſembly of people met upon this occaſion, expreſſed their moſt unanimous & cordial approbation of the whole proceedings of the meeting, by repeated loud and exulting cheers.

At a very numerous meeting of merchants, bankers, traders and other inhabitants of London, and its neighbourhood, held on the royal exchange this day, in conſequence of public advertiſement, the following declaration was proposed, and unanimously reſolved upon.

Declaration of the merchants, bankers, traders, and other inhabitants of London and its neighbourhood.

We, the merchants, bankers, traders, and other inhabitants of London and its neighbourhood, deem it our bounden duty, at the preſent momentous period, to make public our unanimous determination to ſtand or fall with our king and country.

The independence and exiſtence of the Britiſh empire—the ſafety, the liberty, the life of every man in the kingdom, are at ſtake. The events perhaps of a few months, certainly of a few years, are to determine whether we or our children are to continue free men and members of the moſt flouriſhing community in the world, or whether we are to be the ſlaves of our moſt implacable enemies—themſelves the ſlaves of a foreign uſurper.

We look on this great criſis without diſmay.—We have the moſt firm reliance on the ſpirit and virtue of the people of this country. We believe that there exiſts a firmer as well as nobler courage than any which rapine can inſpire, and we cannot entertain ſuch gloomy and unworthy apprehenſions of the moral order of the world, as to think that ſo admirable a quality can be the excluſive attribute of free-booters or ſlaves. We fight for our laws and liberties—to defend the deareſt hopes of our children—to maintain the unſpotted glory which we have inherited from our anceſtors—to guard from outrages and ſhame thoſe whom Nature has entruſted to our protection—to preſerve the honour and exiſtence of the country that gave us birth.

We fight for that conſtitution and ſyſtem of ſociety, which is at once the nobleſt monument and the firmeſt bulwark of civilization! We fight to preſerve the whole earth from the barbarous yoke of military depoſits! We fight for the independence of all nations, even of thoſe who are the moſt indifferent to our fate, or the moſt blindly jealous of our proſperity!

In ſo glorious a cauſe—in the defence of theſe dear and ſacred objects, we truſt that the God of our fathers will inſpire us with a valour which will be more than equal to the darin; ferocity of thoſe who are lured by the hope of plunder to fight the battles of ambition.

His majeſty's is about to call upon his people to arm in their own defence. We truſt, and believe he will not call on them in vain—that the freemen of this land, going forth in the righteous cauſe of their country, under the bleſſing of Almighty God, will inflict the moſt ſignal chaſtiſement on thoſe who have dared to threaten our deſtruction—a chaſtiſement, of which the memory will long guard the ſhores of this iſland, and which may not only vindicate the honour and eſtabliſh the ſafety of the Britiſh empire, but may alſo, to the lateſt poſterity, ſerve as an example to inſulted and oppreſſed nations.

For the attainment of theſe great ends, it is neceſſary that we ſhould not only be an unanimous, but a zealous, and ardent, and unconquerable people—that we ſhould conſider the public ſafety as the chief intereſt of every individual—that every man ſhould deem the ſacrifice of his fortune and his life to his country as nothing more than his duty—that no man ſhould murmur at any exertions or privations which this awful criſis may impoſe upon him—that we ſhould regard faintneſs or languor in the common cauſe as the baſeſt treachery—that we ſhould go into the field with an unſhaken reſolution to conquer or to die—and that we ſhould look upon nothing as a calamity compared with the ſubjugation of our country.

We have moſt ſacred duties to perform—we have moſt invaluable bleſſings to preſerve—we have to gain glory and ſafety, or to incur indelible diſgrace, and to fall into irretrievable ruin. Upon our efforts will depend the triumph of liberty over deſpotiſm—of national independence over projects of univerſal empire—and finally, of civilization itſelf over Barbariſm.

At ſuch a moment we deem it our duty ſolemnly to bind ourſelves to each other, and to our countrymen, in the moſt ſacred manner, that we will employ all our exertions to rouſe the ſpirit, and to aſſiſt the reſources of the kingdom—that we will be ready with our ſervices of every ſort, and on every occaſion, in its defence—and that we will rather periſh together, than live to ſee the honour of the Britiſh name tarniſhed, or that noble inheritance of greatneſs, glory, and liberty deſtroyed, which has deſcended to us from our forefathers, and which we are determined to tranſmit to our poſterity.

JOSEPH BOSANQUET, chairman.

NEW-YORK, September 10.

We acknowledge our obligations to Captain Voſes of the ſhip Two Friends, through whoſe politeneſs, we are enabled to lay before the readers of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, London Intelligence to the 5th of Auguſt.—The following articles are from papers to that date inclusive.

LONDON, August 3.

There is a report from Liſbon, in ſome private letters, that Gen. Lannes, the French Ambaſſador in Portugal, had complained of being inſulted in the ſtreets, which he aſcribed to the Engliſh. If it be true that Lannes has made ſuch a complaint, in all probability it is with a view of impoſing upon the Portugueſe Government ſome terms inconſiſtent with its dignity, and injurious to this country.

The Dutch have been commanded, by their tyrannical allies, to quicken their naval preparations, and to fit out, as ſoon as poſſible, one hundred gun boats, to carry three 18 and 24 pounders each, and 250 flat bottomed boats.

The Young Nicholas privateer, of London, of 18 guns and 50 men, fell in with Le Blonde French privateer, of 22 guns and 100 men, and engaged her for an hour and a half, when having four men killed, ſhe ſtruck, and the captain of the privateer gave them their ſhip for their courageous conduct, and ſhe arrived at Penzance the 29th ult. Le Blonde had taken the following veſſels—the Culland's Grove, from Bengal; the Flirt, from the South Seas; the Henry, Glinn, a Guinea man: the Venus,——, from——, the Maria,——, from Jamaica for London; the Aſert, of Galway; the Blanche,——; and the Martha,——, from——.

AUGUST 4.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received from Admiral Lord Cornwallis, off Breſt, of the date of the 27th ult. at which time the enemy had made no particular movement.

The accounts from France, Flanders, and Holland, ſtate, that the greateſt activity prevails in all the enemy's ports, in building gun and flat bottomed boats. The Hamburgh papers of the 27th ſtates, that the number of workmen employed throughout the Republic, in building flat bottomed veſſels and gun boats, is eſtimated at 180,000; the boats and veſſels for the expedition againſt England, which will be ready in Autumn, will amount to at leaſt 4000.

Madame Le Clerc, ſiſter to Bonaparte, report ſays, is about to beſtow her hand on Prince Camille Borgheſe, at Rome.

The Moniteur has a curious note on the opinion delivered by Mr. Windham, in the Houſe of Commons, "that England would ſhare the fate of Carthage, if the enemy ſhould acquire the maſtery of it: It is as follows: "No, Mr. Windham, we will chaſtiſe a hundred of the Oligarchic families, whoſe councils influence the government, and to whom the blood which has been ſhed in Europe for ſeveral years paſt, may be imputed. We will aſſure to the Engliſh all the bleſſings of Equality; and we will eſtabliſh a permanent alliance, which ſhall eſtabliſh the repoſe of Europe, the civilization of the two worlds, and meliorate the condition of the human race."

In the debate of Tueſday, while ſtrangers were excluded, we underſtand that ſome very remarkable converſation took place with reſpect to an offer made by the Prince of Wales, of his ſervices at the preſent criſis, which, it was underſtood, had not been accepted. After ſeveral gentlemen had delivered their ſentiments on this ſubject, Mr. Thyrwit aroſe, Solicitor to the Prince, and is ſtated to have ſpoken as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, an illuſtrious Perſonage, in whoſe family I have the honor to be placed, having been ſo directly alluded to by the honourable gentleman who have preceded me, I can no longer be ſilent.—The Prince, from the very commencement of the war, has manifeſted an anxious wiſh to be placed in any ſituation to which his Majeſty might be pleaſed to call him, which wiſhes have been made known to his Majeſty's Miniſters.

"I eſteem it my duty alſo, ſir, here to declare, (deprecating any imputation which might be thrown upon a character of ſuch value to us all to preſerve unſhaded) that if the ſervices of the illuſtrious perſonage alluded to have been rejected, I have proof the fault does not lie at the door of the Commander in Chief."

Several members, and particularly Mr. Fox, having upon this vehemently preſſed miniſters to give an explanation of their reaſons for refuſing the ſervices of the Heir Apparent, the Chancellor of the Exchequer at length aroſe, and it is ſaid uttered the following words: "No man is more ready to bear atteſtation to feelings ſo worthy of the rank and character of the illuſtrious perſonage alluded to, than I am. Having made this declaration, I muſt here pauſe, and declare, that nothing ſhort of the commands of the King, and the united authority of this houſe, ſhall in future compel me to ſay one word more upon the ſubject."

No further explanation was given by any of the miniſters, in ſpite of the repeated efforts of Mr. Calcraft and ſeveral other members.

Col. Crawford's ſpeech turned chiefly on his old plan of fortifying the kingdom, which Sir, William Erſkine ſcouted as uſeleſs and impracticble.

The motion for a mili ary council, was decidedly oppoſed by miniſters.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, July 20.

"The misfortune which has viſited Europe, in plunging into a new war, from the rupture between France and England, has moſt materially affected the Batavian Republic. Commerce, which was reviving from its own intrinſic reſources, is now completely deſtroyed. Not a ſingle veſſel deſtined for our ports can now eſcape the Engliſh. Every day we hear of new captures taken into the Britiſh ports and amongſt theſe are ſeveral veſſels laden under the auſpices of peace for the colonies of the Republic in the Weſt-Indies, and returning from thence with rich cargoes; yet the neceſſity of circumſtances exiſts; and ſince the Republic, though totally exhauſted of its reſources by the ſtagnation of its commerce, finds itſelf involved in hoſtility, the Government has given orders to put all the dock-yards in a ſtate of activity.

It is ſaid that Bonaparte's expence for himſelf and ſuite, for preſents &c. during his excurſion, are calculated at the rate of 600,000 livres a day.

Our readers will find ſome particulars, either altogether new, or more correctly ſtated than thoſe which we have already made public, in the following extracts of a letter, dated the 25th of July, from an Officer of diſtinction belonging to the garriſon of Dublin:—

"Lieutenant Coltman, a young officer of the 9th infantry, who, upon the firſt alarm, had, with a party of the Barrack diviſion, proceeded to ſcour Bridgefoot-ſt. obſerved in a narrow lane, a car and hackney coach ſtanding; he ſearched the car, and found it laden with ammunition, which he inſtantly ſent under an eſcort to the barracks; he then proceeded to examine the coach, from which unluckily a perſon eſcaped; but on entering the houſe, he diſcovered in the upper ſtory a falſe partition, which being opened, diſcovered a depot of arms, ammunition and cloathing, for a rebel army, to an extent almoſt incredible; the number of pikes alone was ſeventeen thouſand; of ball catridges thirty thouſand, and of green uniforms laced with white, ſeveral hundred. In the hackney coach were found nearly three reams of a proclamation from the Proviſional Government to the People of Ireland. By this ſudden enterprize of Lieutenant Coltman, the leaders ſeem to have been ſurpriſed, and the head quarters broke up. Near Chapelize a ſerious ſkirmiſh took place, in which the 62d regiment loſt eight men, but amply avenged themſelves in the ſlaughter of near one hundred rebels.

"An attack was made on a guard of a ſerjeant and nine men at Harold's Croſs, two miles from town, by upwards of one hundred pikemen. The ſoldiers beat them off, having killed two of their number. One of the wounded of the 21ſt. mentioned before, died to day, and I find that ſeveral yeomen were killed and wounded.

"Colonel Browne was not aſſaſſinated, as it has been ſaid, with pikes. A villian ſhot him with a blunderbuſs, which he held cloſe to his face; the ball entered his lower jaw, and paſſed out at the back part of his neck; he inſtantly expired."

An extraordinary communication is now before Government. A Mr. Harriſon has diſcovered the process by which the writing on any ſtamp, parchment, or paper whatever, can inſtantly be obliterated without any veſtige remaining, and the ſtamp perfectly uninjured. Mr. Harriſon has offered an infallible remedy for this evil, by which the revenue is now annually defrauded, with impunity, to a large amount.

It is ſtated in letters from Berne, that the French troops were expected to evacuate Switzerland on the 15th of the preſent month.

One of the French papers ſtates, that a deſcent was made by the Engliſh at Cancale, in the night between the 16th and 17th ult. but it ſtates nothing further than that they re-imbarked in the courſe of the day without doing any miſchief. In another it is ſtated, that a few bombs were thrown into Havre, by ſome Engliſh veſſels, on the 21ſt ult. but it is alſo added without doing any injury.

The French funds are 33 10.

Accounts received from Dublin, dated the 30th ult. ſtates the continuance of tranquility in that city. The ill ſucceſs of the Rebels, the apprehenſion of their partizans, together with the diſcloſure of a great part of their ſyſtem, appears to have appalled thoſe who might have otherwiſe perſiſted in their ſchemes of inſurrection in the interior.—Several of the rebel chiefs were apprehended on Friday, and amongſt the number the fellow who headed the mob of the 23d, and who was on that evening wounded in the ſhoulder.

An order has been iſſued by the privy council, prohibiting the arrival at, or the departure of any perſons from Ireland, without proper paſſports.

A report has been very generally credited, that the Emperor of Ruſſia had at length determined to take a decided part with us againſt France.—We ſhall be moſt happy to confirm this report.

Yeſterday a court of directors was held at the Eaſt India Houſe, when the capture of the Culland's Grove, by La Blonde privateer was officially announced by two of her officers. Moſt of the priſoners were put on board the Young Nicholas, which is arrived off Perzance. The Culland's Grove is inſured at Lloyd's to the amount of about 100,000 pounds ſterling.

We have authority for ſaying that the committee for the management of the grand patriotic fund at Lloyd's, have already purchaſed eighty thouſand pounds three per cent. on account of that highly meritorious inſtitution.

By a decree of the French Government the Engliſh colleagues in France are ordered to be united to the Iriſh and Scotch colleagues.

No news from Dublin arrived yeſterday, but the Waterford Mail brought letters and papers from the South of Ireland, which, we are happy to ſtate, continues to enjoy undiſturbed tranquility. Two perſons, however, have been taken up for High Treaſon at Cork. The Cork paper of Saturday laſt contains the following paragraph upon the ſubject:

"*Cork, July* 30.

"The preſent circumſtances appear to require, that we ſhould mention for the information of the country, the ſtate of this city and country, and we have the ſatisfaction to ſay, that we cannot remember any period of greater tranquility than now prevails in this city and the neighbourhood, notwithſtanding two perſons of conſiderable eminence in trade have this day been fully committed to the New Gaol, on charges of high treaſon. Such was the confidence of the Magiſtracy, that theſe perſons were eſcorted to priſon only by the Sheriffs, 4 conſtables, and 2 ſoldiers."

August 6.

Intelligence of importance has been received this morning from Jerſey, by a veſſel which left the iſland on Friday laſt. At St. Maloes and Granville the French are embarking a large body of troops. Some accounts, which it is probable are exaggerated, ſtate the number to be 50,000. It was ſuppoſed at Jerſey and Guernſey an attack was intended upon thoſe iſlands, but we cannot believe that they are the object of thoſe great preparations.

AUGUST 7.

It is now underſtood that the diſpatches received yeſterday from Lord Nelſon, on board the Amphion, of Toulon, announce that his lordſhip joined the Britiſh ſquadron there, on the 18th ult. and unexpectedly found the French in that harbor equal to him in force. There can be no doubt of his lordſhip's giving a good account of them, ſhould they hazard a rencontre.

We have accounts from Batavia of the 27th February, at which time ſeveral Dutch and American ſhips were on the eve of ſailing from thence with valuable cargoes; two of the latter, the Samuel Smith, Stiles, and the Fame, Nicholas, were reported to be freighted on account of merchants in Amſterdam.

Lord Keith has eſtabliſhed a communication between Sheerneſs, his lordſhip's head quarters, and the Downs on one hand, and Hoſeley Bay on the other, by a chain of ſignal poſts.—Brittlewell church ſteeple this week has been converted into a ſignal tower of ſome conſequence; it is under the direction of a navy lieutenant, which readily enables the General on the Eſſex coaſt to communicate with Lord Keith's flag ſhip at the Nore, or even at Sheerneſs.

A letter from Boulogne, dated July 28, ſtates:—"We have heard of your preparations in England to receive us—get on as faſt as you can, or you will be too late. The alertneſs of our people employed in the ſeveral yards along the coaſt, never had a parallel. I reckon 11,000 ſhip carpenters, and their neceſſary aſſiſtants, labourers, &c. employed here, and at Calais, Dunkirk, Oſtend, beſides thoſe at work on the boats preparing at Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp.

"At Boulogne, we have thirty-ſix gun boats ready each carrying three heavy ordnance, two fore and one aft; beſides 152 of what we called flat-bottomed boats, but they are now generally rounded below and keeled. In three weeks time we expect to have many more in a ſtate of perfect readineſs.

"At Calais, ſeveral of the floating batteries that oppoſed Lord Nelſon, when he attacked Boulogne, are now fitting up, and about 70 boats, that will carry 150 men each.

At Dunkirk, and the adjacent Canals, there are 74 gun-boats ready, with remarkably heavy ordnance, and not leſs than 220 boats for carrying men. They count upon being able to ſend 400 of theſe veſſels (great and ſmall) to ſea in leſs than three weeks.

"Oſtend—The gun-boats, floating batteries, and veſſels for carrying ſoldiers, that are now and will be completed during the preſent month, amount to 487.

N. B. They work here during the whole of the moon light nights.

"I cannot, at preſent, exactly aſcertain what number are employed at Bruges and Ghent; but they are extremely numerous. Perhaps in a few days I ſhall be able to inform you with preciſion as to the number and quantity of the veſſels already completed, and now building at theſe places.

"In Holland, I underſtand, they curſe us (the French) in ſecret from their very ſouls: but this is of no conſequence. They muſt ſupply us with veſſels ſufficient to tranſport 30,000 men to England, or they know the conſequences.

"You will be invaded in four quarters.—I have heard in five. Have you a fleet to meet the whole at ſea? If not you muſt fight hard on ſhore, or it will ſhortly be all up with Old England. Look to your dollars (our correſpondent, we ſuppoſe, meant guineas.) Certainly this is one of the moſt important æras in the hiſtory of man. How it will terminate heaven alone can tell.

"Adieu my worthy friend, for I ſhall always call you ſo, although you are unfortunately an Engliſhman."

AUGUST 8.

From Havre de Grace, ſay letters, 70,000 men, on board a fleet conſiſting of gun boats and other veſſels of various denominations, ſail in a direction,

as early as possible, for the Sussex Coast—They are to land, if possible near Brighton.

From Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Ostend, and Holland, the several flotillas are to proceed to the opposite shores, without making any junction during the passage; nor are they to make any attempt to assist each other, in case of an attack by the British fleet, but to proceed directly for the English coast.

We therefore learn by these dispatches the several points where it is proposed a landing shall take place, and which seem to be confined to Sussex, Kent, and Sussex. Such of the armies as are fortunate enough to get footing on the English shores are to make a junction with every possible dispatch, and afterwards fight their way to the British Metropolis.

It is likewise positively asserted, that Bonaparte will command the invading armies in person, and that he hath not yet arranged his staff, nor appointed the Generals who are to act under him. It is, however, believed, that General Vandame will have a distinguished command in the enterprize, and sail in the division with the Premier Consul.

"P. S. You may be assured the whole of these divisions will sail when the evenings increase in length, and the nights are dark."

DUBLIN, July 30.

We understand that the whole of the plan for insurrection of which the affair of Saturday night was the commencement, has been developed. A general levy of ten men from every parish in Ireland had been agreed upon by the rebels: these were to form a body of 30,000 men, who were to make their way to Dublin as privately as possible in small bodies, where they were to be supplied with arms, and then to rise *en masse*. Heaven has happily defeated the bloody designs of those infidels, and no doubt its vengeance will pursue the contrivers of this horrid plot.

Bryen O'Rourke, a rebel, who was wounded on Saturday night last, was yesterday committed to the New Gaol. The miscreant, who we suppose was a chief among the rebels, was not long since whipped through this city for receiving stolen wines. Rourke was apprehended in his bed by Lieut. Magrath, and others of the Stephen's Green Cavalry. The wretch, since he was wounded, we hear, was attended by two surgeons, who, it must be allowed, are honorable men for the secrecy they observed on the occasions.

The Hon. Miss Wolfe, daughter to the late and much lamented Lord Kilwarden, we are happy to hear is much recovered.

Many persons continue to be taken up here, and yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, the Stephen's Green, and other corps, were under arms, by previous instruction, and proceeded to different parts of the city to search for arms; there was not a house in the city exempted from search. Counsellor Holmes, and Mr. E. Hay, who have been arrested, have been since released. Murphy, a feather merchant in Thomas-street, the same with whom Lord Edward Fitzgerald had been concealed on the eve of the late rebellion, has been taken up, and in his house was found a white uniform. It is confidently reported, but doubted by many that Mr. O'Connor, and Doctors Emmett and M'Niven are in this city, or were in it at the time of the explosion on Saturday last; the report is most believed with respect to Doctor Emmett.

It certainly would appear that our government have information of the leaders, and are taking every measure necessary for their arrest. The Habeas Corpus act was suspended this day by proclamation, and orders given to all magistrates, &c. in the usual form, not to suffer any person to quit the kingdom without a passport from government, &c.

In the search for arms this morning, several rebel uniform caps or hats were discovered in a potatoe field near Kimmanham; a howitzer of the rebels was found in the neighbourhood of Fleet-street.

The greatest and most assuring unanimity and spirit among all the respectable inhabitants of this city prevails, in the great object of repelling and putting down insurrection. This day there was a meeting of the merchants of the metropolis, to concert and enter into resolutions about the defence of the harbour.

There are about 100 in the provost Gaol, charged with rebellious practices. Two of the servants of the Lord Mayor are among them; also one Ryan a coal factor; Coglan an umbrella-maker, a young man of the name of Maguire, son of an opulent person in this city.

The following General Orders were issued on the 28th ult. from the Adjutant General's Office.

"The Commander of the forces has it in command from his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to express to the Regular Forces, Militia and Yeomanry, composing the garrison of Dublin, his excellency's warmest approbation of the zeal, alacrity, and spirit which they displayed in repelling the rebellious insurrection which manifested in the city on the evening of the 23d instant. The Royal Scotch Fusileers and the Liberty Rangers, who were chiefly employed, will be pleased to receive his excellency's particular thanks.

"His excellency has directed the commander of the forces, at the same time, to observe to the officers in command of regiments of the line and militia, and yeomanry corps, that the nature of the duties which they may still be called on to perform, particularly requires that the strictest discipline shall be observed by the men under their command; and desires that on all occasions the most positive orders may be given for the security of property and persons of individuals against plunder and outrage, as far as circumstances may permit; and that every effort should be used to prevent any act of severity or violence being committed, beyond what the faithful discharge of their military duty shall render indispensible.

AUGUST 5.

Our cruizers continue a very successful degree of activity against the enemy.

The Ardor, a French frigate, of 36 guns, the greater part of them in her hold, is brought into Plymouth. She was bound to L'Orient from Martinique. She had but 30 men on board, which proves a great dearth of seamen.

The Atlanta French privateer, of 24 guns, is taken by the Plantagenet man of war, and sent into Falmouth. She sailed for Bordeaux, in company with five others of the same force.

The four French men of war from St. Domingo, which got into Ferrol, carried in with them the Comet Extra-Indiaman, Captain Mooring, from London for Bengal. The capture was made on the 1st ult. near the Madeiras.

Yesterday the Bank Directors gave notice to the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, that they would hold the Omnium agreeable to their Petition, and pay all the Instalments upon it, except the last, which is fixed for the 9th of December. At the time this notice was given, Omnium was 8¼, but shortly after fell to 7½.

The English, who were sent to Valenciennes from Calais, have lately been removed to Nantz.

It is expected, that an exchange of prisoners will shortly take place, between France and this country. Agents are about to be appointed.

By the late accounts from France it appears, there are now at St. Maloes, and other ports, 4000 large flat-bottomed boats, of large dimensions, destined for the invasion of this country. They row 36 oars each, are very light, capable of holding a great number of troops, and of an easy draught of water.

Winchester Jockey Club Races.

THE Winchester Jockey Club Races will commence on Wednesday the 26th day of October next, and continue four days, viz.

First day the Jockey Club Purse of Four Hundred dollars, four mile heats, free for members only,

Second day, the Jockey Club Purse of One Hundred and Fifty dollars, three mile heats, free for members only.

Third day, a Purse of One Hundred dollars, two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horses of the two first days excepted—Entrance ten dollars.

Weight for the above days agreeable to the rules of the Club.

Fourth Day, a Sweepstakes, by last spring's three years old colts and fillies (to carry 90lbs. wt.) two mile heats.—Entrance twenty five dollars. Entries to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber.

In the afternoon of each day a Saddle and Bridle will be hung up to be run for by saddle horses—Entrance Five dollars.

On the day of each race the following tolls will be required at the gate—Every four wheel carriage one dollar; every two wheel carriage, three shillings; every person one shilling and sixpence; footmen gratis.

For terms of keeping a Booth, or Booths on the ground application to be made to the subscriber.

HENRY BUSH.
Secretary to the Club.

August 30 1803. 4tp.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be sold on the premises in the city of Richmond on Thursday the 20th of October next, all that

TENEMENT

belonging to the estate of John McKeand, deceased, whereon Robert Pollard, esq. lately lived, and at present in the occupation of Mr. Robert Brooke.

This property is peculiarly valuable, not only on account of its present convenience for a private family, but on account of its locality, having 150 feet front on the Cross-street leading from the Eagle Tavern to the Basin, and 180 feet on the back street leading from the Basin to Mayo's Bridge. It will be sold all together, or in lots, as may be agreed on. One half of the purchase money will be expected in *cash*, and six months credit will be given for the balance, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to

The Trustees.

September 18, 1803. 2w.

JOSEPH D. BELL,
FARRIER,
FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above business, intends following the same, in all its branches, at his stables near the Market House, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of sick horses. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horses in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms, either at his own stables or elsewhere. He will break horses either for the harness or saddle, and will cure all diseases incident to either horses or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE,
My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

AS a Clerk, a person tolerably well acquainted with book keeping. He would have no objection to attending a store. Unquestionable recommendations can be produced. A line addressed to J. G. and left at this office will be duly attended to.

Sept. 22.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly for an act of that honorable body, authorizing the citizens of Richmond, by Lottery, to raise the sum of 2000 dollars, for the purpose of repairing the Main-street from the end of Harris's Lot, opposite the Light House, to the extremity of the street westwardly.

Richmond, Sept. 16, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1803.

DIED—on Thursday the 15th inst. universally & deservedly regretted, after an excrutiating indisposition of several months duration, Mrs. ——— GILLIAT, wife of Mr. THOMAS GILLIAT, merchant, of this city.

———, at Philadelphia on the 13th instant, Commodore JOHN BARRY. The name of this veteran in patriotism and arms, will long be dear to the citizens of the United States. He was one of the little band of naval heroes who first hoisted the flag of the American navy, in the year 1775, and to his valor our country owed much of the honor she acquired on the seas during the revolutionary war. Integrity, good temper, and universal civility of manners, marked his conduct in social life, while a series of uncommon acts of kindness and friendship endeared him to all his domestic connexions.

ANOTHER HINT.

The writer of the Apology, which appeared in the last Gazette, is mistaken in supposing that the last HINT was intended as a THREAT. It was merely a CAUTION, proceeding from an opinion that the anatomizing of private characters in newspapers, was neither agreeable to the victims, nor useful to society, and might terminate in mischief.

The writer of the Apology seems to justify the SPY, in the belief, that he had afforded amusement to the citizens of the town and country. It is said that there are many people who are amused by bull-baiting and other savage sights. It is also said that the people of ancient Rome, in her most splendid days, were greatly delighted with the inhuman fights of gladiators. And there may be people in Richmond who would rejoice to see, first one neighbor, and then another, exposed to the *scalpel* of the British Spy; until at length the custom might become a disease, and that becoming epidemical, byographical sketches might appear in the very lowest stile of *billingsgate*. In such circumstances it would be difficult for the publisher of such trash to draw satisfactory lines between *very good, good, middling, indifferent, bad, very bad*, and *detestable*. In the course of this general rage, and sometimes revenge, it would be seen that every body, in some way or other, is vulnerable, or "lives in a glass house." If so, how can the Apologist for the Spy, expect to escape? But if he is really so high, and so proud in his *goodness* and *greatness*, as to be totally invulnerable, nay, that there is not even a small *spot on his heel*, that can be touched, why does he deny to the same citizens whom he is so fond to *please*, to *inform*, and to *amuse*, the knowledge of such transcendent worth, and such brilliant and dazzling endowments? Why not give a few sketches of himself, and shew to the *astonished*, to the *admiring*, and *adoring* world, that at least there has appeared, a solitary individual, who proves in his own supernatural SELF, the perfectability of man?

But admitting all this to be so; how would it fare with a printer who should publish the desection of A. because it was represented in the most elegant and glowing language, if he should refuse the performance of A. as to the actual, suspected, or reputed author, because he disliked the stile? He might perhaps find that his windows were made *literally of glass*.

The author of the HINT neither wishes, nor expects, that he will ever measure the strength of his pen with that of the British Spy. He had much rather see the newspapers devoted to the purposes of general utility, than to be made the instruments of domestic sorrow, or social discontent; and it would afford him more substantial pleasure, to cover the foibles of another with a mantle, than to expose all which might be made the subjects of satire, ridicule, or detraction to the envenomed tooth of defamation.

If, however, the writer should find himself pourtrayed by description, and identified by asterisks, and that his humble name should become the theme of sarcasm or ridicule, he will not stop a moment because the odds are so much against him. He will seek his proud gigantic foe, and will recollect that it fell to the lot of the feeble and youthful David, with a sling and a stone, to slay the great Goliah, the giant of Gath.

The writer of the Spy certainly possesses fine fancy and very elegant stile. He may perhaps be all which genius and education can make him. If so, and it gives him more pleasure to indulge in the rovings of his boundless fancy, surely the inexhaustable magazines for Drama and Romance would not only afford a wider scope, but will totally exempt him from ANOTHER HINT.

MR. DAVIS,

Give the following a corner in your paper, and you will oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

"What e'er she does, where e'er her steps she bends,
"Grace on each action, silently attends"——

JOIN every grace of mien and air,
Unite each lovely feature fair;
Let then, the fancy-paint a mind,
In which all virtue is combin'd—
E each wight will, straight, the picture know,
'T is vain to write the name below!

Careless mortals! learn to pay
Orisons, to this blissful ray!
Repeat your homage, year by year,
Before or time, or age, or care,
Impress the truth, with beams of light,
No time returns, that's had its flight!

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

As has been observed in your paper, nothing should be more extensively patronized and encouraged than the pursuit of youth in literary knowledge: It edifies their understanding, corrects their judgments, and refines their language, making them acquainted with reasonings pleasant and just. The Society formed in this place, for the abovementioned purpose, has met with almost incredible support, and promises, if conducted in a proper sphere, one day or other, to produce specimens of the advantages of such an institution. Two communications, "*Philopatris*" and "*Candidus*," have been ushered to the public, through the medium of your press. The one acting no higher than the dictates of propriety; the other soaring rather beyond the limits that should be observed by one who has just ideas as to the feelings of man. There are four names mentioned in Candidus, whom I am willing to give the eulogiums passed on them, because I know they merit them. But, Sir, if an appeal was made to the candor of those gentlemen, they would declare, that it was with regret they saw their names in the public prints. It is true they are possessed, in an eminent degree, of a worthy ambition to excel in the argumentative controversies, in the discussion of subjects proposed for consideration. But it is also true, that a degree of modesty is attached to the character of each of them, that will ever predominate over the vanity of seeing their names displayed in *Italics* in newspapers. If the composer of "Candidus" has not the feelings of modesty or worthy diffidence, he should have consulted those gentlemen whose names he has thought proper to handle *en masse*; and if he had done this, the effusions of his folly would not have been given (now irrevocably) to a scrutinizing world. He laments the diffidence that prohibits a major part of the members from delivering their opinions. So do I—but I am well aware that that diffidence will be increased, instead of diminished, if they act under an impression that they are to be placed as a mark, for the suggestions of malice, enmity or envy, to be shot at, at pleasure.—Candidus does not seem to recollect, that talents, when accompanied with vanity and pomposity, generally sink into contempt—he does not recollect, that strained efforts at wit are similar to rotten cordage, which can be stretched no farther than a given distance, and when it breaks, shews the weakness of the materials of which it is composed.

The Society, as I have observed above, if conducted properly, will one day or other, give specimens of the propriety of such an institution. But if it swells to so enormous a bulk that its skin cannot hold it, it must of course burst. I therefore beg leave to move for the society, that it be sufficient as a reward to any gentleman for his production, that he is treated with silent respect; and also humbly presume to request of Mr. Candidus, from the respect which I have for the feelings of the abovementioned gentlemen, the next time he writes to put his own name, instead of the names of others.

The institution, I flatter myself, will stand firm, and as an ornament to the metropolis of Virginia;—but no more effectual method could have been suggested to destroy the fair foundation on which the fabric is fixed, than an eternal gabbling of self-adulation!

With respect, your obedient servant,
PELOPIDAS.

Richmond, September 17, 1803.

The Concert given by Mrs. Sully in the Hay-Market Garden on Saturday Evening last, the Editor is informed gave the highest gratification to the respectable company who attended—the great exertion and taste of that Lady did ample justice to the admired instruments on which she performed, viz. the Organ with new improvements and the grand Piano alternately. The singing and other accompanyments were also highly pleasing—he likewise informed that Mrs. Sully intends to visit this City again in the Race week and repeat her Entertainments at the same place for a few Evenings. Mr. Sully it is said will accompany her with intention to recommence his Equestrian performances at the Circus in the Gardens during the Races.

JAMES FISHER,

Is just receiving from New-York and Philadephia,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,
Dining setts of 179 ps.
A few six quart bowls,
Gunpowder tea in canisters of 3lb. &c.
Boxes of 8½lb. also by the single lb.
Young hyson of the first quality,
Pepper and allspice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.
Ginger, ground & race,
Copperas, allum, brimstone and madder, in small kegs,
Patent shot, from 3 to 10,
Fresh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.
Citron,
Vase lamps, with brass mountiug,
Turkey cotton yarn,
Liquor cases with gilt & ground stoppers,
Best Spanish indigo,
Cut decanters, wine glasses, tumblers & salts,
Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Green coffee in hhds. & barrels,
Loaf and brown sugar in do.
Chocolate of Caldwell, Frasure & Co. manufacture,
English mustard in small boxes of 6 doz.
Scotch barley in kegs,
Merry Andrew & Henry the 8th playing cards.
Port, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Lisbon wines.

Also—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old, Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Ticlenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be sold on the lowest terms for *Cash, Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, for selling the Glebe Land with the Slaves thereunto annexed, in the parish of Antrim, and county of Halifax, on certain conditions.

ALSO,

That another PETITION will be presented for incorporating the Vestry Men or Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in said parish of Antrim, and county of *Halifax*.

September 22. 03w4w.

Patent Medicines.

A fresh supply is lately received, and for sale at Wm. PRICHARD's Book-Store.

DOCTOR SOLOMON's

CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD

THE celebrity and great efficacy of this Medicine is too well known to require a lengthy description of its virtues. It ſtands unrivalled as a ſovereign relief in all delicate, weakly and relaxed conſtitutions, lowneſs of ſpirits, hypochondria, horrors, tremblings, weakneſs of ſight, loſs of memory, impaired vigour, nervous conſumptions, and the numberleſs ſymptoms of impaired and tottering conſtitutions, whether ariſing from a life of inactivity, intemperance, or inattention to health. It cheers, braces and invigorates the whole nervous ſyſtem, and gives new tone to all the vital functions, of which numberleſs inſtances can be vouched.

Extraordinary and recent cure of Mr. JOHN MULLINS, principal Clerk of Meſſrs. Ellison, Parker, and Brown, iron and rail merchants, Thorne, near Doncaster.

SIR,

Through a relapſe of a ſevere nervous fever, in October, 1800, I was brought into a deep decline, accompanied by conſtant profuſe ſweats, as to oblige me to change my linen two or three times a day, and was given over by the Faculty as incurable.—My cough, which had been gaining ground ſome time, was very violent indeed, and cauſed me to expectorate a great quantity of viſcid and offenſive matter,—I was totally deprived of ſleep for a long time. I thus became weak, emaciated, and ſo helpleſs, that I could not croſs the room without being ſupported by my wife and daughter,—I was ſo nervous, that though I had ſeen perſons tremulous from a paralytic ſtroke, and from the effects of an ague fit, they were not in ſuch a deplorable ſtate as I was at times for hours together. I was in this ſorlorn and helpleſs condition when your invaluable, may ineſtimable CORDIAL BALM of GILEAD, was firſt adminiſtered to me, in doſes of three tea-ſpoonfulls three times a day, which was gradually encreaſed to four tea-ſpoonfuls four times a day. I found then yet dry eſe, my cough began to mend, and in about three weeks it was quite gone.—In the like manner did the Balm brace my nerves, create an appetite, promote natural reſt and gradually invigorate my whole frame.—In a word, I recovered! and thank GOD, I have not had the leaſt return ſince. I enjoy better health than I did before, quite free from the ſlighteſt nervous ſymptom.

Mr. Sheardown of Doncaſter, from whom the Cordial Balm of Gilead was obtained, as well as all who know me, conſider my recovery as little ſhort of a miracle! And if people labouring under conſumptive and nervous diſorders, would have reccourſe to this grand medicine; the Cordial Balm of Gilead, I make no doubt of their deriving the ſame benefits, and for the good of mankind, I wiſh it was more generally known and reſorted to.

Some of the Cordial being alſo given to an infant daughter of mine, when in convulſions, it had an inſtantaneous and wonderful effect in recovering her.

You are at liberty to make this public, in any manner you may think proper.

I am, ſir, your much obliged humble ſervant,

JOHN MULLINS.

Thorn quay, near Doncaſter, March 11, 1802.

To S. Solomon, eſq. M. D. Liverpool.

Doctor Solomon's ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

A moſt excellent and ſure remedy for land and ſea ſcurvy, rheumatic gout, ulcers, ſore legs, and all ſcrophulous eruption. Great and various are the inſtances of the healing virtues of this ſpecific, in all diſorders originating in an impure ſtate of the blood.

Doctor Solomon's GUIDE TO HEALTH;

OR,

Advice to both Sexes—Price One Dollar.

This work, in a conciſe manner, recommends the moſt ſimple and efficacious remedies, with a proper mode of treatment, for the aſthma, loſs of appetite, barrenneſs, bilious compiaints, conſumption, female diſeaſes, &c. &c.

Doctor Andrews's SPECIFIC LOTION FOR THE FACE.

This Medicine is a ſafe, certain and ſpeedy cure for pimples, blotches, freckles, ſun burns, ſhingles, ring worms, and all eruptions and humours of the face and ſkin.

INTERESTING!

☞ *To remove predisposition is equal to curing the diſeaſe.*

At this ſeaſon of the year, when crouded cities and irregular and various modes of living conſtitute an almoſt univerſal predispoſition to bilious, inflammatory, yellow and malignant fevers, it would greatly mitigate the prevalence of epidemical or poradic caſes of fever, if the citizens would generally attend to their healths by the frequent uſe of mild bilious purgatives, and avoid all thoſe circumſtances which excite a predispoſed habit into a general diſeaſe, ſuch as intemperate debauch, exceſſive fatigue, expoſure to alternate heats and colds, &c. Accordingly, the beſt Medicines ever yet diſcovered to anſwer the above indications, and to remove the firſt ſtage of fevers, as has been experienced for four years paſt in all the various cities and towns in the U. States, where yellow and other fevers have prevailed, is found to be

Dr. Lee's Patent New-London BILIOUS PILLS;

Prepared only by SAMUEL H. P. LEE, New-London—Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

Their good effects and virtues are particularly deſcribed in the bill of directions given with each box, and are too well known to need being inſerted here. Their extenſive ſale, and increaſing demand from all parts of the United States and Weſt Indies, is a ſure proof of their ſuperior merits above all others; no family ſhould be a day without them, and if uſed once in eight or ten days, (which will occaſion no interruption in buſineſs) will preſerve health, and remove the cauſes of moſt common complaints which occur.

P S. Purchaſers muſt be particular to aſk for "*Lee's New London Bilious Pills.*" or they will be liable to be miſtaken in procuring the true genuine patent Pills.

Alſo for ſale, AROMATIC PASTE, for teeth and gums.

☞ *In addition to the above Articles,* WILLIAM RICHARD *has received a freſh ſupply of the following*

Patent Medicines---viz.

ATKINSON's Eſſence of Muſtard, which has the higheſt reputation for curing rheumatiſm, the palſy, gout, ſprains while ſwelling, &c.

Anodyne Eſſence for the *Head Ache.*

Ague and Fever Drops, for the cure of ague and remittent and intermittent fevers. Various are the inſtances of the great efficacy of theſe drops, when the Bark, and other Medicines, have failed. Not one in a hundred had to take more than one; and numbers only half a bottle.

Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared and made by Doctor Hunter.

Aqua Mellis, or Eſſence of Honey Water.

Bardwell's genuine Eye Powder.

Ditto Tooth Ache Drops.

Ditto animating Solar Tincture, for the cure of aſthma and conſumption.

Ditto Worm Lozenges.

Ditto Eſſence of the Woods, for the cure of ſcurvy, ſcrophula, ulcers, and all old ſores.

Beſt double diſtilled Lavender.

Chambaud's anti-aſthmatic Lozenge.

Dr. Hunter's Laxative Pills.

Specific Drops for deafneſs.

Scotch Ointment for the itch.

☞ At the above BOOK & STATIONARY STORE may always be found, all the *modern* productions of Europe and America, in all the branches of ſcience. The proprietor is monthly receiving new publications from abroad, and once more he aſſures his cuſtomers and his fellow citizens at large, that the Books and Stationary offered for ſale by him are at the loweſt terms or prices the ſame can be had at Philadelphia, New-York or Boſton.

Richmond, September 9th, 1803.

For ſale,

THE PLANTATION

I FORMERLY lived on in King William county, 8 or 9 miles above Aylett's, on the main road leading to the Bowling Green, ſituated in an agreeable neighborhood, and containing by actual ſurvey 856 acres, bounded by Mattapony River on one ſide, and Herring Creek on the other, both of which afford valuable and extenſive low grounds, and the high land is well timbered and of good quality. The improvements, with a ſmall expence, may be made very comfortable, and the place has always been eſteemed healthy. Mr. E. Laurence, who lives on the land, will ſhew it and make known the terms, & communications by poſt addreſſed to me at Richmond, will meet with due attention.

James Govan.

Hanover, Auguſt 25, 1803. 1ew.4w

Bedford county, September 10, 1803.

SIRS,

Pleaſe to take notice, that at the ſtore of Mr. Samuel Read in this county, on the 24th day of November next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, I propoſe to take the depoſitions of Mr. Andrew Donald, Mr. Caleb Tate, and Mr. Juſtinian Wills, as witneſſes. That on the 16th day of the ſame month, between the ſame hours, at the Houſe of Mr. Moſes Treadway in Cumberland county, I propoſe to take the depoſitions of Col. Richard Crump and Mr. John Archer, as witneſſes, And that at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on the 19th and 21ſt days of the ſame month, between the ſame hours, I propoſe to take the depoſitions of Mr. William Marſhal and others as witneſſes. All in the ſuit, which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Diſtrict of Virginia, wherein you are Adminiſtrators and Repreſentatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am,
Your Humble Servt.
JAMES CALLAWAY,
One of the Defendants, in the ſuit, Dobſon, Daltera and Walker, vs. Trent and Callaway.

Meſſrs. Matthew Dobſon and Joſhua Dobſon, Adminiſtrators of John Dobſon Deceaſed.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to diſcontinue Houſe-keeping, will offer for ſale by public Auction, at the Houſe now occupied by him, on Friday the 30th Sept. (Inſtant) all his

Houſe-hold and Kitchen Furniture

For all ſums under twenty dollars, caſh will be required, for all ſums above, a credit of ninety days will be given on notes with approved ſecurity.

And on the day following at the ſame place and on the ſame terms, the balance of his ſtock in trade, conſiſting principally of

Mens and Womens Shoes,

of different qualities, ſuited to the approaching ſeaſon.

Edmund W. Rootes.

September 16th, 1803.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the 21ſt inſtant,

JOHN,

a likely black man, 20 or 22 years of age: he is well made, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. He has lived ſome time with a baker, and formerly lived with Mr. Michael Myers of this city. Had on when he went off, oſnaburgs ſhirt and overalls, and a ſhort Virginia cloth waiſtcoat; but as he made free with ſome of my money, and three oval ſilver plates with ſcrews marked with the letter G. off my carriage, it is probable he may have bought others. All perſons are cautioned againſt concealing him, and all maſters of veſſels from taking him from this place, or any other. The above reward will be paid on delivering him to the jailor, if taken in this county; and if in any other county, *Twenty Dollars.*

J. Gunn.

Henrico, Auguſt 31, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Juſtice,

For Sale at this Office.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A General Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now ſelling off at their usual low prices, for caſh or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have juſt received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ſhip Suffolk. Their full aſſortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ſhips New-York from London, and Ritſon from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wedneſday the 12th day of October next, WILL BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the ſubſcriber.

ALL the remaining effects of James Thompſon, Bankrupt, conſiſting of a quantity of LAMPBLACK in hhds. and about 180 lbs. of TURKEY [illegible]TION.

ALSO—

A lot of ground, containing four acres more or leſs, lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du-Val's Village.

ALSO—

Five half acre lots in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the ſurvey and plat made by Wm. G. Payne for Mr. Du Val—and No 66, 88, 89, 90, 91. The titles will be made, and ſix months credit allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

By order of the aſſignees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

September 5th, 1803. eptds.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherſt county, on Horſley's Creek, 339 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINGANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherſt Court-Houſe to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable ſtand for a Country Store, with a framed houſe for that purpoſe, entirely new, and ſufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above ſtairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under pinned with brick, alſo a lumber houſe fifteen feet ſquare, with a cellar of its full ſize walled up with ſtone. There is alſo a Taylor's and Saddler's ſhop, and other out houſes; likewiſe a tolerable good dwelling houſe with three rooms below, and two above ſtairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houſes within a mile of the ſtore, ſuitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about ſeventy five acres cleared; all of which is freſh and in good order for cultivation. It has alſo the advantage of being only ſeven miles from Bethel, where there is an inſpection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is preſumed no perſon will be inclined to purchaſe the above without viewing the premiſes, they will be ſhewn by Meſſrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincaſton, and fully empowered to make a ſale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as alſo on application to

Gilat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who ſays he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamſburg, 20th July, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the City of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

William Temple, } Aſſignees.
Marcus Elcan, }

Richmond, Auguſt 26, 1803

N. B. The aſſignees have got in their poſſeſſion the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the eſtate of Hooper and Toler, and requeſt all thoſe indebted to ſaid concern to come forward & diſcharge their reſpective balances—or ſuits will without regard to perſons, be inſtituted.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Mancheſter. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Mancheſter, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſeamſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

☞ I INTEND to leave the State [illegible] and to return in the courſe of two or three months.

ROBERT MEANS.

September the 14th 1803.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a PETITION preſented to the next General Aſſembly for a law to paſs to authoriſe John Barnett to build Locks from his Mill Race to Deep Water on Dan River, below his Mill, and to enable him to take toll for the paſſage of boats when done.

Auguſt 27, 1803.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and ſtate of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroſkey, the Veſtry of the Pariſh, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Miniſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable ſlaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a foſtering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his ſucceſſor in a ſtate of neatneſs and repair highly honorable to his taſte and attention. The improvements conſiſt of a good old faſhioned brick dwelling houſe, with all neceſſary out-houſes, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice ſelections. The ſituation, on the waters of the Cheſapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the ſtate. The beſt evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handſome profits which have ariſen to its occupant, from its poſſeſſion. This Glebe having accrued to the Pariſh under the deviſe of an individual, the veſtry are bound by the terms of that deviſe to induct a miniſter within ſix months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all thoſe who wiſh to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

Claret

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a Conſignment of excellent CLARET, in *Caſes*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be ſold low for *Caſh*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21ſt, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaiſter, which will be ſold low, and a conſiderable deduction made to thoſe who purchaſe by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguſt 12, 1803. 6mbs.

To Rent,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THE Upper APARTMENT of the HOUSE occupied by the ſubſcribers on the Main-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. Thomas Taylor's, Vendue Office. PRICE & SANDIDGE.

Richmond, 9th Sept. 1803. tf.

SAMUEL BRADDOCK,

HAVING declined buſineſs in Richmond for the purpoſe of commencing one in partnerſhip with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, ſolicits the favor of all thoſe who are indebted to him, to come forward and cloſe their accounts, or he will be driven to the neceſſity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the ſtore he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choiceſt HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are ſelected from the moſt approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worſhip. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; alſo, a number entirely *new*, together with ſome ſelected from pamphlets lately publiſhed in *North* and *South Carolina*, and in *Baltimore*. The whole have been carefully reviſed and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond.—Purchaſers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore publiſhed.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Bookbinder, and from either of the publiſhers.

John Dixon.
John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Court of Huſtings for the City of Richmond, will on the ſecond monday in October next, (that being the next ſeſſion of the ſaid Court,) proceed to elect one fit and proper perſon to act as a conſtable with the ſaid City: at which time all candidates for the ſaid appointment will give their perſonal attendance at the Court-houſe of the City aforeſaid.

The Court will require the reſidence of the perſon then appointed, to be in the *Rocketts Diſtrict.*

By order of Court,

Andrew Stevenſon.

25 Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Goochland county, a very Negro Man named SAM, who calls himſelf SAMUEL COMER, of a yelloviſh complexion, about 24 or 25 years old, low but ſtout made, one of his upper foreteeth out—his dreſs chiefly Virginia cloth, with a green durants ſhort coat.—He can read, and write ſo as to be underſtood ſome words; he will endeavor to paſs for a free man, and may procure a paſs for that purpoſe. I expect he will alter his name and dreſs.

The ſaid Sam run from me 2 or 3 years ago, and was employed, as he ſaid, by one Bell in Richmond, when he left his ſervice he was taken up by the guard and put in priſon, from which I got him—It is uncertain which courſe he will go now, but I expect up or down James River. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſlave and delivers him to me, or confines him in jail ſo that I get him again ſhall receive the above reward EDWARD COX.

September 16, 1803. 3w.